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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PART VII: TELECOMMUNICATIONS



CIA/RR GR L-61-1

October 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PART VII: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

I. General

Fairly modern and efficient domestic telecommunication services are provided to more than 200 Dominican communities by 2 agencies: the Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones (DGT - General Telecommunications Administration) and the Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos (CDT - Dominican Telephone Company). The former is a government organization and the latter, a private company, a subsidiary of the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation through a controlled holding company, the Anglo-Canadian, whose head office is in Montreal.

International traffic that is open to public correspondence is handled by DGT, CDT, Radio Corporation of America (RCA), and All America Cables and Radio. Private international traffic is maintained, inter alia, by the airlines -- Pan American, Brazilian, and Varig -- the Central Romana Corporation, and the Grenada Company [United Fruit].

II. Wire Telecommunication Facilities

A. Open Wirelines

1. Telephone

The principal medium of domestic wire communications is the telephone, and the principal telephone system is that of the CDT. The CDT provides telephonic services between all of the cities and most of the larger towns (see Figures 1 and 2, following p. 13) by means of 480 route miles of line; 55 toll stations; 15 switchboards, 12 of which are automatic (see Figure 3); and some 21,000 telephones (see Map 35338). Almost 80 percent of the telephone instruments of the country are in Ciudad Trujillo.

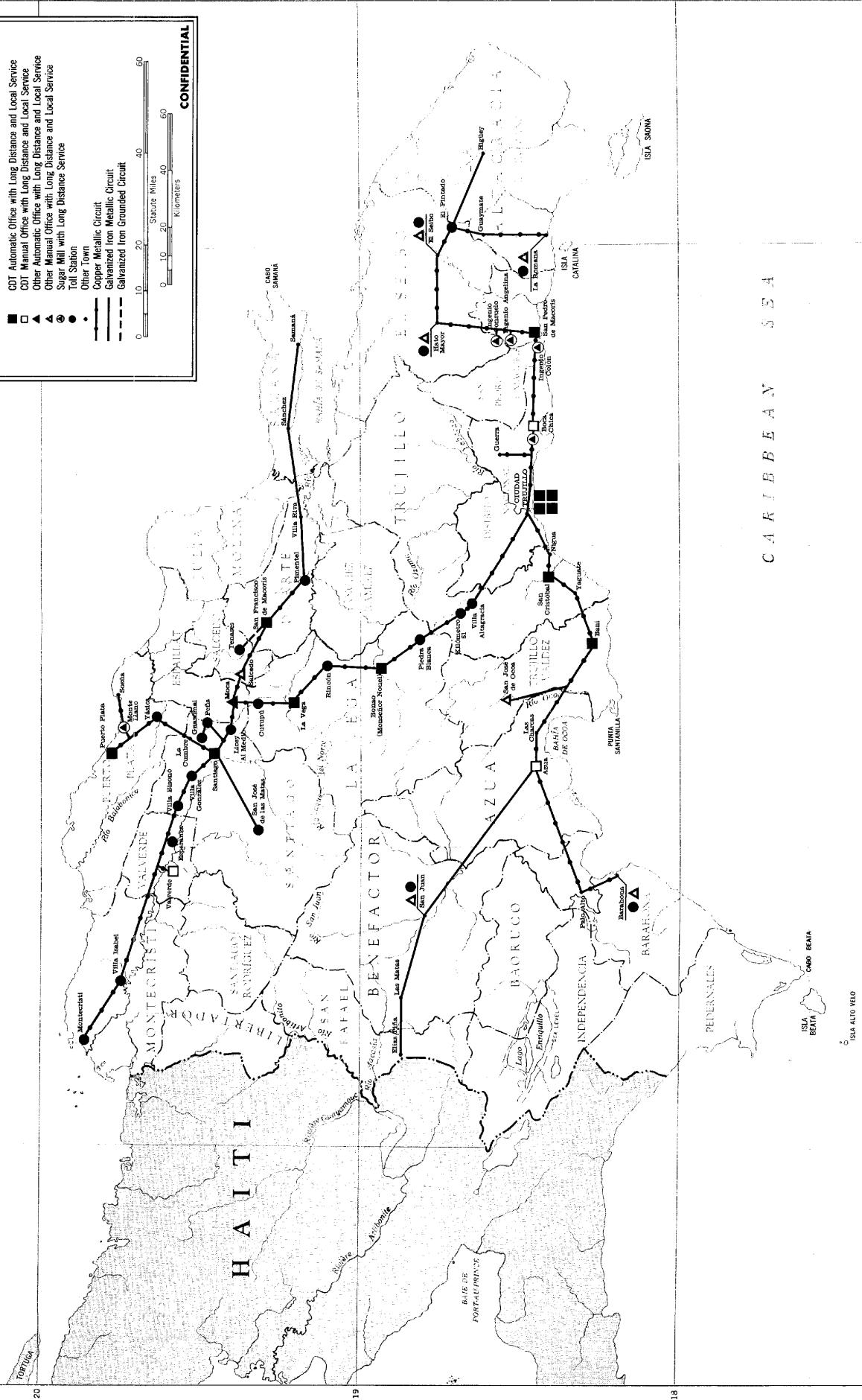
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Schematic Map of Toll Wires
of the Compañía Dominicana
de Teléfonos (CDT); 1959

10

The map shows two parallel lines representing the circuit paths. The top line is labeled "Copper Metallic Circuit" and the bottom line is labeled "Galvanized Iron Grounded Circuit". Both lines start at "Other Town" on the left and end at "Kankakee" on the right. The distance between the two lines is indicated by a vertical scale on the right, ranging from 0 to 60 Statute Miles. The map also includes labels for "CDT Automatic Office with Long Distance and Local Service", "CDT Manual Office with Long Distance and Local Service", "Other Automatic Office with Long Distance and Local Service", "Other Manual Office with Long Distance and Local Service", and "Sugar Mill with Long Distance Service". A legend at the bottom left identifies symbols: a solid square for "CDT", a dashed square for "Other", a solid triangle for "Automatic", a dashed triangle for "Manual", and a circle for "Service".

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C A R T B E A N S

The distribution of CDT lines or telephones and those of its connecting companies as well as the type of switchboard currently in use is given in Table 1, page 3.

As of 31 December 1959 the CDT had 289 male employees and 124 female; all but 4 were Dominicans.

The telephone lines usually follow roads and generally are of Bell System standard construction with No. 12 NBS copper metallic circuits on 10-pin crossarms. Between Santiago and Ciudad Trujillo, 3-channel and 12-channel Lenkurt carrier systems are superimposed on the copper circuits. A Lenkurt 3-channel carrier system is also superimposed on the lines from Ciudad Trujillo west to San Juan de la Maguana (San Juan, on accompanying maps) and Barahona and east to San Pedro de Macorís and La Romana.

A total of 239 route miles of galvanized iron metallic circuit are connected in 3 places to the 480-route-mile copper circuit. The longest of these auxiliary lines run (1) from Azua northwest to Elias Piña and southwest to Barahona; (2) from El Pintado ($18^{\circ}42'N$ - $68^{\circ}57'W$) to Higüey and to La Romana; and (3) from Pimentel to Samaná. (The first two lines are not shown on Map 35338.) Although the galvanized iron lines carry some telephonic traffic, their primary utilization is telegraphic.

Electric power is obtained from the public power system. Emergency motor generators for use in case the public power fails are located in the main office and the suboffices of CDT in Ciudad Trujillo and at "Radio City," the CDT radiotelephone transmitting station just east of the capital. Emergency generators also are located at San Pedro de Macorís, Santiago, Puerto Plata, and Azua. As of September 1961, no emergency generators were available at Bonao (Monseñor Nouel), La Vega,

Table 1

Distribution of Telephonic Communications a/

<u>City</u>	<u>Lines</u>	<u>Telephones</u>	<u>Switchboard</u>
Compania Dominicana de Telefonos			
Ciudad Trujillo			
Main office	14,000	---	Automatic
Suboffice Duarte b/	1,000	---	Automatic
Suboffice Sanchez b/	1,000	---	Automatic
Suboffice Mella b/	1,000	---	Automatic
Santiago	1,200	---	Automatic
La Vega	400	---	Automatic
San Pedro de Macoris	400	---	Automatic
San Francisco de Macoris	300	---	Automatic
Puerto Plata	300	---	Automatic
San Cristobal	300	---	Automatic
Bani	140	---	Automatic
Bonao (Monseñor Nouel)	140	---	Automatic
Valverde	---	70	Manual
Azua	---	65	Manual
Boca Chica	---	20	Manual
Connecting Companies			
Moca	175	---	Automatic
La Romana	---	200	Manual
Barahona	---	200	Manual
San Juan de la Maguana	---	180	Manual
Hato Mayor	---	100	Manual
El Seibo	---	100	Manual
Salcedo	---	100	Manual
San Jose de Ocoa	---	38	Manual

- a. The relationship between the number of telephone lines and the number of instruments is not known; available data included either the number of lines or the number of telephones for specific places. In no case were both types of information available.
- b. The locations of the suboffices are not precisely known and, therefore, they are not shown on Map 35314. The Sanchez suboffice is in the southwest part of town about a half mile beyond the fair ground area; the Duarte suboffice is in the northwest section of the city, a good mile beyond General Andrews Airfield. Possibly the Mella suboffice (which is scheduled for completion in 1961) is or will be located in the eastern part of the city, perhaps on the left bank of the Rio Ozama.

San Francisco de Macoris, San Cristóbal, or Baní; but the capacity of the batteries at these exchanges is such as to provide power for a considerable length of time (see Figure 4).

DGT operates a telephone monitoring system. Until late 1960, it had employed 75 CDT lines for this purpose but then requested 50 additional lines from CDT. The additional lines will give DGT more access to the CDT's circuits by jumpering on the main frame of the main office. Although it is not known that these lines terminate in the DGT downtown headquarters (see No. 18 on inset on Map 35334, following p. 31), it is quite likely that they do.

2. Telegraph

The telegraph service of the Dominican Republic is operated by the government for reasons partly strategic and partly commercial. The core of the system is composed of the voice band, simplex teleprinter circuits leased from the CDT. Leading from and almost surrounding this core are government-owned lines that give service to the peripheral and less densely populated parts of the country. The density of these lines is very high in the southwest -- especially along the Haitian frontier, where their strategic purpose is patent (see Map 35339).

The government-owned lines are galvanized iron (No. 6 or No. 8 BWG) grounded circuits and are used for combination teleprinter and telephone. Lines extending to the most peripheral and sparsely populated parts of the country are equipped for telephone only.

B. Cables

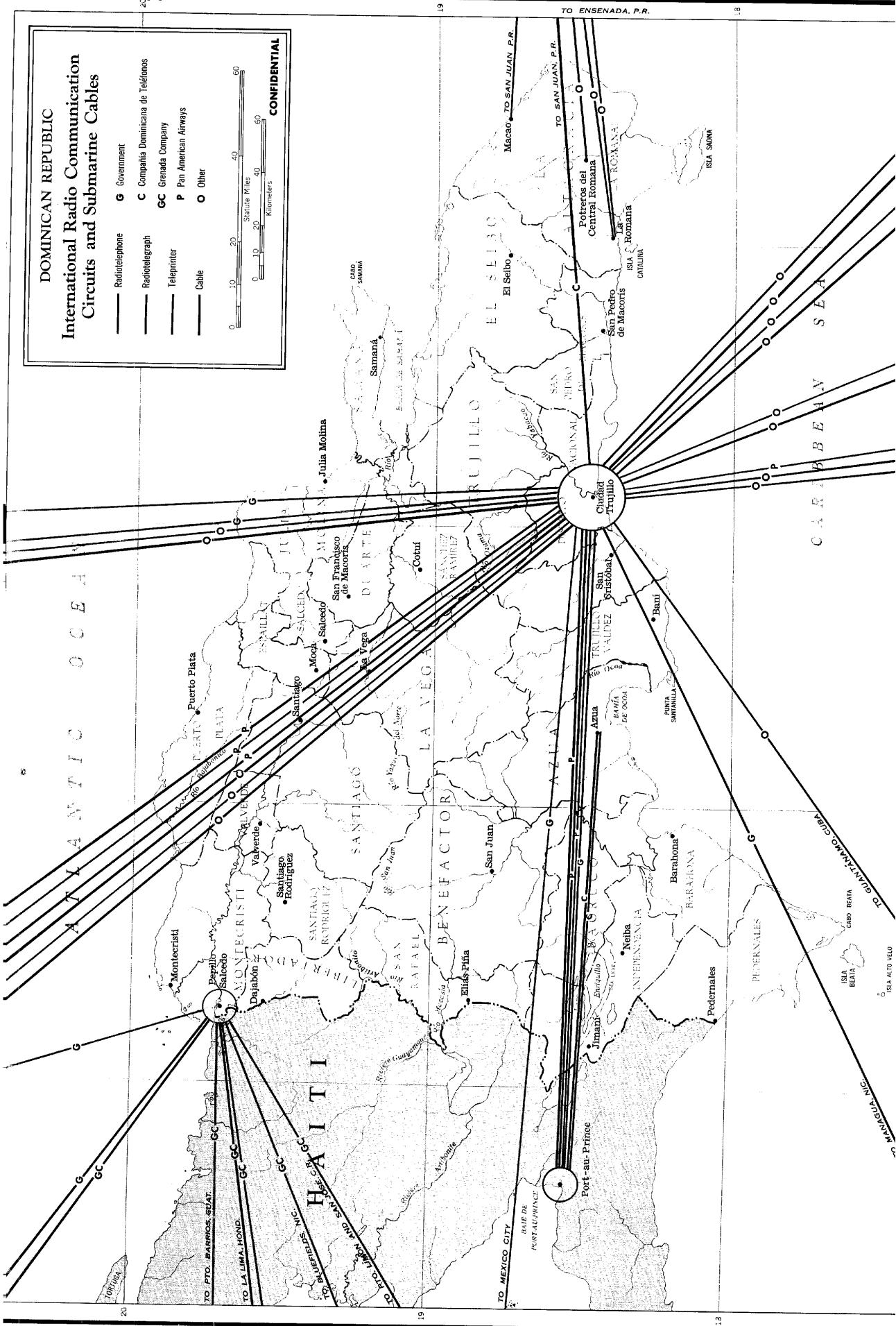
The Dominican Republic has very few aerial and underground cables, the combined mileage of which is negligible. The only aerial cables

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
International Radio Communication
Circuits and Submarine Cables

— Radiotelephone	G Government
— Radiotelegraph	C Compañia Dominicana de Teléfonos
— Teletypewriter	GC Granada Company
— Cable	P Pan American Airways
○ Other	O Other

0 10 20 30 40 50
 Statute Miles Kilometers

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TO ENSENADA, P.R.

18

19

18

known are a few that run between some local post offices and nearby VHF stations. The only underground cables connect the main office of the CDT (see Facility No. 7 on Map 35314) with the three suboffices in Ciudad Trujillo and with Radio City.

Four submarine cables connect the Dominican Republic with the outside world (see Map 35406). Two run from Ciudad Trujillo to Willemstad, Curaçao, and a third from Ciudad Trujillo to Fisherman's Point (Guantánamo), Cuba. A recent Signal Corp map shows a fourth cable from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Ciudad Trujillo; but a reliable eyewitness says that instead it ends at Macao ($19^{\circ}12'N$ - $69^{\circ}25'W$), where there is a cable house. The type of connection between Macao and Ciudad Trujillo is not known, but Macao is connected with Higüey by telegraph line.

All submarine cables are operated by the All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and each carries a single DC telegraph circuit. The CDT leases teleprinter circuits to All America Cables between Santiago and Ciudad Trujillo.

III. Radiocommunication Facilities

A. General

According to the International Telecommunications Union the two principal Dominican radiocommunication systems operate in the VHF band, although some sources have referred to them as microwave. Both systems are operated by the Dominican Government -- one by the DGT and the other by the Army. The country does have three secondary microwave radio relays: (a) one between the VHF station on Alto Bandera and Ciudad Trujillo, which is operated by the CDT; (b) another between Ciudad Trujillo and the international airport on Cabo Caucedo, also operated by CDT

(see Figure 5); and (c) the television relay between Ciudad Trujillo and Santo Cerro, which is operated by La Voz Dominicana (see Section IV. C.). International radiocommunication is maintained by contact with a number of places in Latin America and the United States.

B. Domestic Radio Facilities

1. The DGT System

The DGT radiocommunication net, inaugurated in 1955 and efficiently operated under the supervision of the Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones, has two nuclei -- Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago (see Map 35408). As of 1959, it connected 23 cities and used only 1 repeater station (La Cumbre: $18^{\circ}47'N$ - $70^{\circ}16'W$) at which there are no terminal facilities (see Appendix C). In addition to these 23 cities, 12 towns -- half of them along the Haitian border -- are equipped to call in and make connections with nearby stations in the net.

The DGT system employs RCA CIR-1 VHF transmitters and RCA CRR-1 VHF receivers and is multiplexed for telephone and teletype. The telephone channels are equipped with Lenkurt carriers. The large central stations at Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago have both Model 14 and Model 15 Teletype Corporation equipment, the Model 14 with automatic tape and retransmission equipment. Only Model 15's are installed at the other stations.

The stations at Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago are connected to the public power system, but they also have independent emergency powerplants for auxiliary use. These are RCA QM 6/10 gasoline, 10-kw, single-phase, 115-volt, 60-cycle generators. The generators have automatic change-over and automatic starting mechanisms and are connected to 450-gallon underground gasoline tanks. The stations at La Cumbre, Bonao, San Cristóbal,

La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Puerto Plata are connected with the public power system and are also equipped with RCA QM 6/5 5-kilowatt gasoline generators. The other stations have RCA QM 6/5 diesel generators.

Terminal facilities are located in or near city post offices and are connected to the radio towers by means of open wire line, twisted pair line, or aerial cable. The DGT system has increased the long-distance trunking facilities by 100 percent since 1955 and has made it possible for some of the most remote towns to have direct telephone service with Ciudad Trujillo.

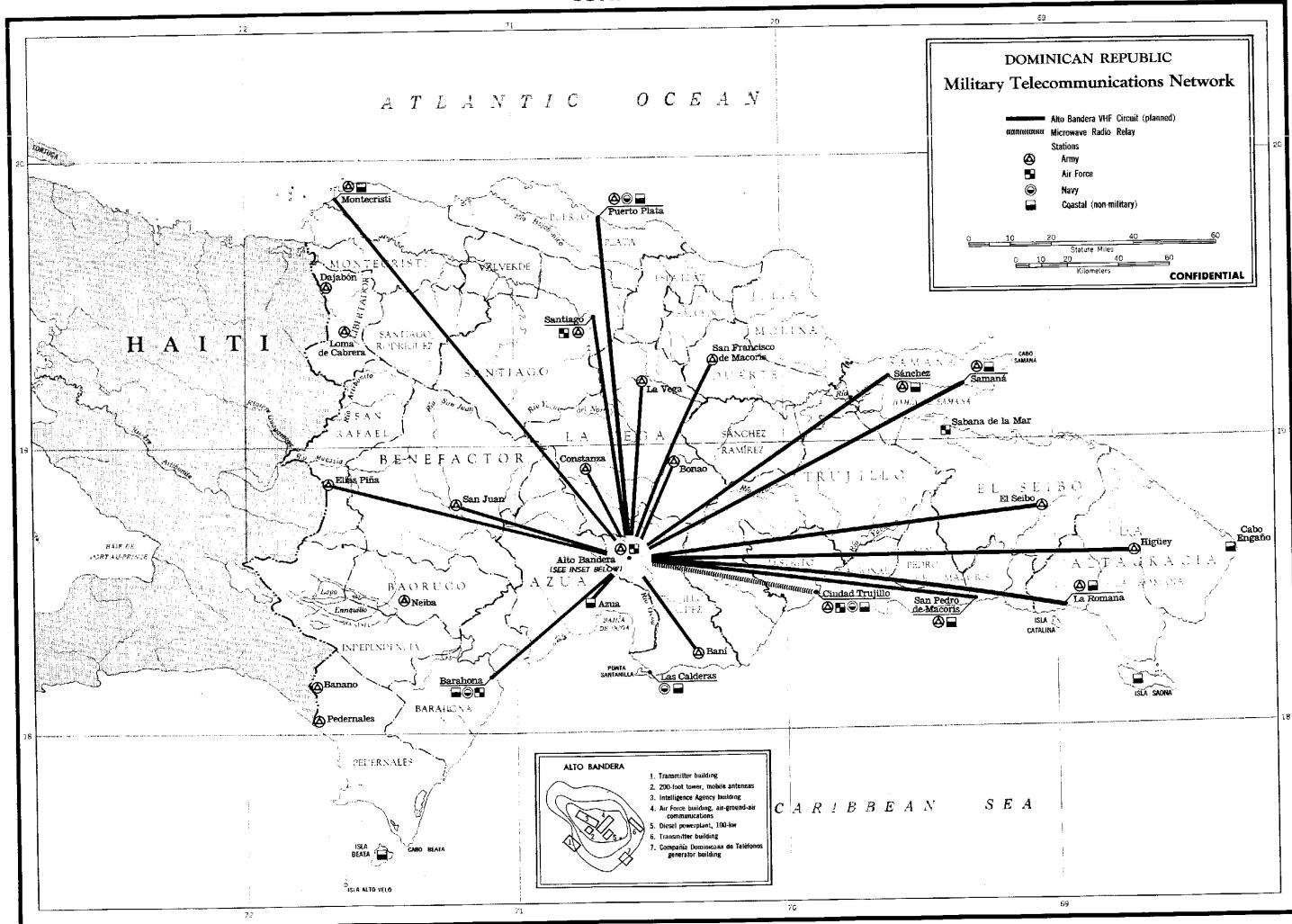
Fully automatic recording equipment is in operation at Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago; and the government, if it so desires, is able to have any telephone conversation, taking place anywhere on the system, automatically recorded.

2. The Military System

The second radiocommunication net in the Dominican Republic is primarily though not entirely a military system. As of late 1960, it was not fully operational. It has transmitters and receivers on Alto Bandera, a peak some 52 miles west-northwest of Ciudad Trujillo. As originally conceived several years ago, the Alto Bandera system was to have consolidated the government's existing military circuits throughout the country. There were to have been 17 VHF circuits permitting 1 voice and 1 teleprinter message to be carried at the same time from Alto Bandera to any one of the more important cities and towns of the country (see Map 35405). All were to have been operated by the DGT for the Army. In addition the telephone company, CDT, was to have had an 8-voice and 1-teleprinter circuit to Santiago. Plans called for connecting Alto Bandera to the

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main terminal in Ciudad Trujillo by a 45-voice and 27-teleprinter microwave radio relay circuit to be operated by the CDT.

The invasion scares of 1959 and 1960 caused an abandonment, at least temporarily, of the plans for military consolidation. The Army hastily set up a mobile communications system using a 200-foot radio tower located on the highest point of Alto Bandera, from which communications are maintained with radio-equipped Volkswagens stationed at various places throughout the country. The inset on Map 35405, [REDACTED]

25X1X [REDACTED] shows the approximate location of the buildings on Alto Bandera. The Air Force independently operates a separate air-ground-air communications installation in a building near the radio tower. As of September 1960 the other buildings on Alto Bandera were in various states of readiness. The two transmitter buildings were finished, but no equipment had been installed. Eventually these buildings will house 24 units of equipment now used by the Army in its present temporary network -- a single VHF channel CIMA, 3 VHF channels CIR-150 (RCA) -- and Lenkurt equipment and other US products newly purchased for this project. By September 1960 the Intelligence Agency building had been completed and was occupied. It is a 3-story building with mobile base station equipment on the first floor and barracks on the second; the use of the third floor is not known. The powerhouse and the CDT generator building also were finished, but the generator (either a Caterpillar or a General Motors model) had not then been installed in the latter.

The terminal facilities in downtown Ciudad Trujillo had been completed by September 1960, and presumably the microwave link between the terminal and Alto Bandera has been in operation for some time. In

Santiago, however, nothing has been installed for the consolidated system. The Navy also has a telecommunication station at Ciudad Trujillo, as well as at Las Calderas, Barahona, and Puerto Plata.

B. Other Facilities

The remaining domestic radiocommunication facilities are mostly in the MF and HF bands. They include 15 government coastal stations (see Map 35405) and an unknown number of aeronautical ground-to-air stations, as well as the Pan American, Varig, and Brazilian Airways aeronautical ground-to-air stations and the facilities owned by some 10 private companies and used to maintain communications between their headquarters in Ciudad Trujillo and their field installations.

C. International Facilities

With few exceptions, international radiocommunication facilities are concentrated in two cities -- Pepillo Salcedo and Ciudad Trujillo (see Map 35406). In Pepillo Salcedo the Grenada Company maintains contact with its offices in Central America and Miami and the government has circuits to Miami and Boston. In Ciudad Trujillo the CDTI operates a four-channel radiotelephone link with Miami, where it connects with the Bell Telephone system.

The Dominican Government has radiotelegraph circuits to Managua (Nicaragua), Mexico City, New York City, Port-au-Prince, and Turks Islands. Prior to 1959 the government also maintained a service to Havana, but this has been discontinued. RCA Communications, Inc., a subsidiary of RCA, maintains radiotelephone and radiotelegraph circuits to Miami and New York City. Government, CDTI, and RCA facilities are open to public correspondence.

All of the circuits mentioned above are HF. In 1957, a commercial over-the-horizon tropospheric scatter UHF radio link began operation between the Dominican Republic and San Juan, Puerto Rico. It provides six 2-way telephone channels and is operated out of Radio City by the CDT (see Figure 6). The equipment was designed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT) and supplied by an ITT & T licensing subsidiary, the International Standard Electric Corporation. Another ITT & T subsidiary operates the Puerto Rican end of the link.

Other international operators are the three international airlines having stations in Ciudad Trujillo and the Central Romana Corporation, an independent sugar company with stations at La Romana and Fotreros del Central Romana ($18^{\circ}30'N$ - $68^{\circ}40'W$) through which it communicates with its main office in Ensenada, Puerto Rico. In 1959 the CDT rigged up a cheap circuit to Port-au-Prince, but apparently the transmitter at Grisoli, just north of Azua, was never put into operation.

A hurricane-warning station (not shown on Map 35406) at Sabana de la Mar is in communication with the United States. A missile tracking station in the same town is currently operated by Pan American World Airways and RCA under contract to the USAF, but it is scheduled for deactivation shortly.

IV. Radiobroadcast Facilities

A. General

Available figures on the number of radiobroadcasting stations in the Dominican Republic vary, but the number is estimated to be 34 as of 31 January 1961 (see Map 35407). Of the 34 stations, 19 are on both medium frequency (MF) and high frequency (HF), 3 are HF only, and 12

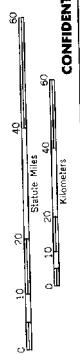
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Broadcasting and Television Stations DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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The map illustrates the network of microwave links across the Dominican Republic. Cities marked include Santo Domingo, La Vega, Santiago, San Pedro de Macoris, Puerto Plata, Higuey, and Punta Cana. Lines connect Santo Domingo to La Vega, La Vega to Santiago, Santiago to San Pedro de Macoris, San Pedro de Macoris to Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata to Higuey, and Higuey to Punta Cana. Each connection is labeled with its respective system name.



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are MF only. Four or more of the stations are powerful enough to transmit international broadcasts.

The time zone in which the Dominican Republic lies is GMT minus 5 hours except for the 2-month period 1 December to 30 January, when daylight saving time (GMT minus 4 hours) is in effect.

B. Domestic Radiobroadcasting

The Dominican Government operates two radiobroadcasting networks, La Voz Dominicana and Radio Caribe. The latter also identifies itself with a more overweening and puffed title -- Radio Caribe: La Voz Antillana Que Da la Vuelta al Mundo (Radio Caribe: The Voice of the Antilles That Goes Around the World). These two networks include the most powerful transmitters (one 50-kw, two 20-kw and two 10-kw) in the country and the only ones that appear to be able to present a significant amount of political news or commentary. The most powerful private station has only 1-kw power. (See Appendices A and B.)

La Voz Dominicana is the official Dominican home service station and is owned and operated by J. Arismendi Trujillo, brother of the late dictator, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo. It broadcasts over MF and HF transmissions from Ciudad Trujillo, where programs originate. These programs are rebroadcast over stations in Santiago, Bonao (Monseñor Nouel), and La Vega. Its news and editorial comment come from the newspaper El Caribe, and occasionally it broadcasts in Creole for Haitian listeners.

Radio Caribe is the lineal descendant of the anti-Betancourt clandestine station Radio Liberación that operated early in 1960. Radio Caribe has since disclaimed any connection with Radio Liberación and

claims to be controlled by a group of private business men, although press reports label it an organ of the government.

Radio Caribe broadcasts on both MF and HF transmissions from Ciudad Trujillo, where programs originate. The programs are rebroadcast over stations in Santiago, San Juan, Jimani, Barahona, El Seibo, and Dajabon. Transmissions from Jimani and Dajabon have not been confirmed.

All stations other than La Voz Dominicana and Radio Caribe are privately owned. They are all low-powered (between 100-watts and 1-kw) and of local importance only. A list of all Dominican broadcasting stations with information on location, ownership, address, call sign, power, frequency, and transmission time is included as Appendix B.

C. Television and Frequency Modulation

Two TV stations, HIN-TV (Channel 7) and HIT-TV (Channel 4), are currently in operation in the Dominican Republic. Both are in Ciudad Trujillo. HIN-TV is privately owned and provides local service only. HIT-TV is the TV branch of La Voz Dominicana and has two microwave relay transmitters -- at La Cumbre (Channel 9) and at Santo Cerro (Channel 2) -- to carry the signal to Santiago and other cities of the Cibao region (see Map 35407). The equipment for this microwave link was purchased from RCA. The country has some 15,000 television receivers. Most programs are on film and are commercially sponsored.

Reportedly, there are from 4 to 6 -- and in all probability, 5 -- FM radio stations in the country. Radio Caribe operates 1 in Ciudad Trujillo and 1 in Santiago; La Voz Dominicana operates 1 in Ciudad Trujillo and has 1 in Santiago that has been reported as inactive; and a private company operates 1 in Ciudad Trujillo. A list of TV and FM stations is included in Appendix B.

D. International Radiobroadcasting

The only regular international broadcasts are two daily half-hour news and commentary programs beamed by La Voz Dominicana to Dominican diplomatic missions abroad. At one time Radio Caribe broadcast programs in English, German, French, Italian, and Haitian Creole as well as in Spanish, but now only Spanish, or occasionally English, is used. Some of the items in the Radio Caribe newscasts are taken from TASS. Reportedly, arrangements are being made for the use of the New China News Agency (NCNA), a Chicom Agency, as a news source.

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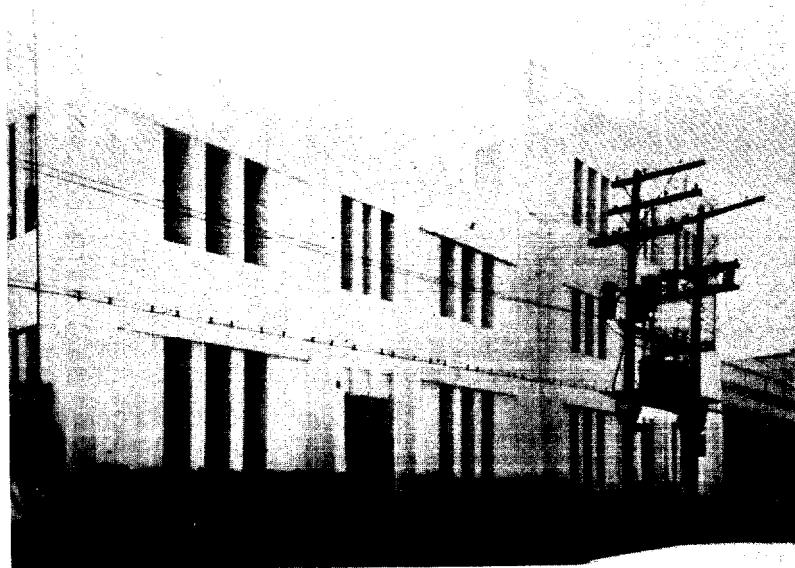


Figure 1. Ciudad Trujillo, main telephone exchange, Calle 30 de Marzo 12-14. 1960.

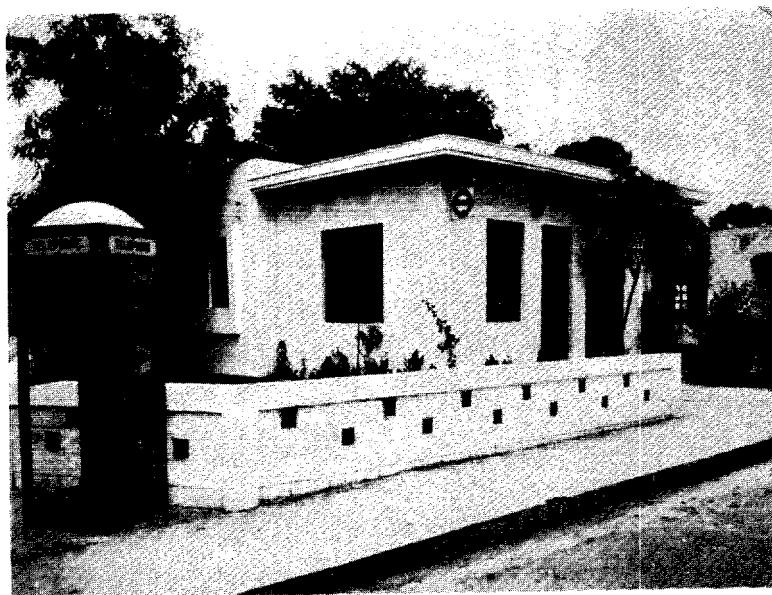


Figure 2. San Cristóbal, telephone exchange, Calle General Cabral 90. 1960.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L



Figure 3. La Vega, Type 30 toll board at telephone exchange. 1960.

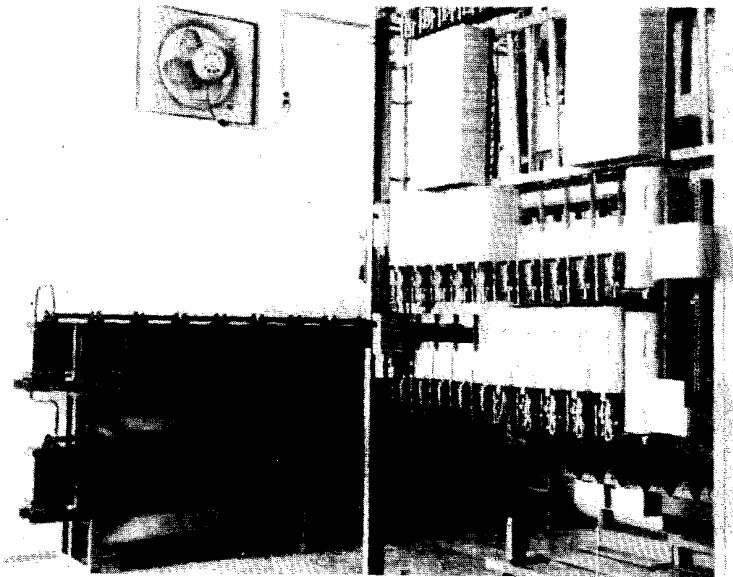


Figure 4. San Francisco de Macoris, equipment room at telephone exchange. 1960.

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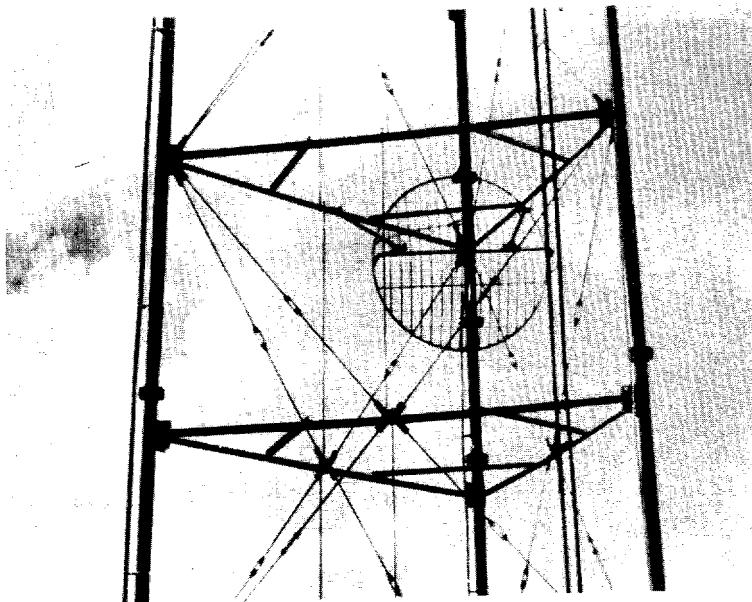


Figure 5. Ciudad Trujillo, antenna on
CDT office roof; aimed at International
Airport, Cabo Caucedo. 1959.

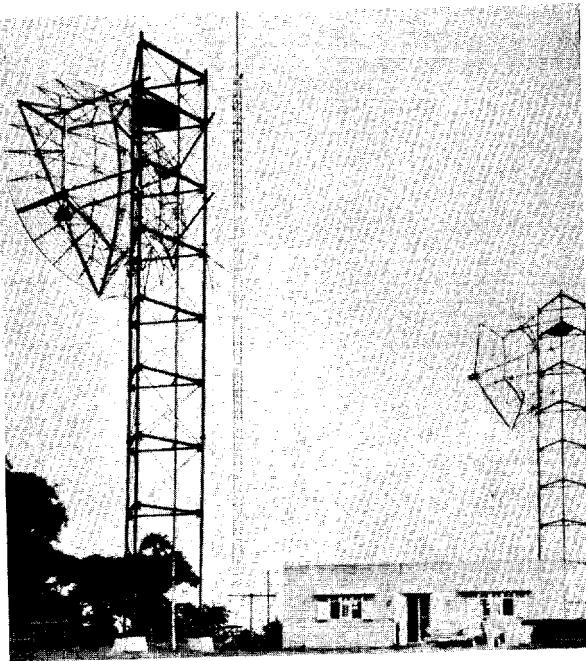


Figure 6. Ciudad Trujillo, CDT forward
scatter UHF system to San Juan, P. R.

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APPENDIX A

BY CALL SIGN

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station Name</u>
HID	Santiago	Radio Hit Musical
HIF	Puerto Plata	La Voz del Atlántico
HIG	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIG
HIJP	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Comercial
HIL	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz del Tropico
HIMS	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIMS
HIN	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio HIN
HISA	Santiago	La Voz de la Reelección
HIT	Ciudad Trujillo	Onda Musical
HIU	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HIUA	Santiago	Radio Caribe
HIUB	Dajabon	Radio Caribe
HIUC	Barahona	Radio Caribe
HIUD	San Juan de la Maguana	Radio Caribe
HIUE	El Seibo	Radio Caribe
HIUF	Jimani	Radio Caribe
HIZ	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales
HIZEM	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales
HIIA	Moca	La Voz del Cibao
HIIG	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIG
HIIJ	San Pedro de Macoris	Ondas Orientales
HILL	La Vega	La Voz del Camú
HIIR	San Cristóbal	La Voz de Fundación
HII SA	Santiago	La Voz de la Reelección
HIZZ	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales
HI2A	Salcedo	La Voz de Quisqueya
HI2D	Santiago	Radio Hit Musical
HI2JP	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Comercial
HI2K	Santiago	Ondas del Yaque
HI2L	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz del Tropico
HI2MS	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIMS
HI2P	La Romana	Radio Nueva Era
HI2R	San Cristóbal	La Voz de Fundación
HI2S	Ciudad Trujillo	Onda Musical
HI2T	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI2U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI2Z	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
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APPENDIX A (continued)

Call Sign	City	Station Name
HI3C	La Romana	La Voz del Papagayo
HI3K	Santiago	Ondas del Yaque
HIST	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI3U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI3V	Bani	Radio Bani
HI4B	Santiago	HI4B
HI4C	San Francisco de Macoris	La Voz del Progreso
HI4F	Santiago	Radio Santiago
HI4T	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI4U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI5B	Santiago	HI4B
HI5C	San Francisco de Macoris	La Voz del Progreso
HI5K	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Unidas
HI5N	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio HIN
HIST	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI5U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI6T	Santiago	La Voz Dominicana
HI6U	Santiago	Radio Caribe
HI7T	Santiago	La Voz Dominicana
HI7U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI8B	Santiago	HI8B
HI8T	La Vega	La Voz Dominicana
HI8V	La Vega	Diocesis de la Vega
HI8Z	Santiago	Radio Santiago
HI9B	Santiago	HI8B
HI9T	Bonao (Monseñor Nouel)	La Voz Dominicana
HI9U	Puerto Plata	Broadcasting Tropical
HI9Z	Santiago	Radio Santiago
HI ?	Puerto Plata	Broadcasting Tropical

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APPENDIX B

BY LOCATION

AM STATIONS

<u>City and Station Name</u>	<u>Controlled by</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Average Power (kw)</u>	<u>Frequency (kc/s)</u>	<u>Transmission Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
BANI 18°17'N-70°20'W Radio Bani	M.E. Bello, Hijo	Pdte. Billini(S) a/	H13V	.50	1310	c/	Also called La Voz del Sur (1960)
BARAHONA 18°12'N-71°06'W Radio Caribe	Government	Pleza Julia Molina(S)	H11C	1.00	1340	1000-0330	
BONAO (MONSEÑOR NOUEL) 18°56'N-70°25'W La Voz Dominicana	Government	Calle 24 de Octubre(T) b/	H19T	.25	1440	c/	Repeater station
CIUDAD TRUJILLO 18°28'N-69°54'W Emisora HIG	A. Cordero Puello	El Conde 96(S) Av. Mella 150(T)	H11G HIG	.25 .25	6130 950	c/	Inactive
Emisoras Unidas	P.J. Santana	Luperón 17(S)	H15K	.25	1440	c/	May be inactive (1960)
Emisores Nacionales	Frank Hatton	El Conde 79(S) J. Molina 87(T)	H11Z H12Z H1Z	1.00 c/ 1.00	6112 3245 1350	1130-0430 1130-0430	Inactive

a. Studio identified by (S).

b. Transmitter identified by (T).

c. Information not available.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Appendix B (continued)

<u>City and Station Name</u>	<u>Controlled by</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Antenna Power (kw)</u>	<u>Frequency (kc/s)</u>	<u>Transmission Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
La Voz del Trópico	J. Pellicer	Abréu 30(S)	H12L HIL	.25 .50	6130 790	c/	Inactive
Radio HIN	H. L. Diaz and P. Bonilla P.	Feria(S)	H15N	1.00	3310	c/	Announced as 3305 kc/s Transmission time varies
		E. Manzueta(T)	HIN	.50	1220	0950-0405	
Onda Musical	Ramon Pacheco	Av. Mella 25(S) Heureaux 26(T)	H12S HIT	.20 .25	4775 1400	1100-0400 c/	Also reported as 1150 kc/s
Radio Comercial	J. A. Brea P.	El Conde 24(S) Carr. Mella Km 3.5(T)	H12JP H1JP	1.00 1.00	4970 1020	c/	Inactive
Emisora HIMS	c/	c/	H12MS HIMS	1.00 1.00	5010 580	c/	Inactive New station
Radio Cristal	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	Listed in 1960 telephone book
Radio Deportiva Handicap	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	Taken over by Radio Caribe?
La Voz Dominicana	Government	Miami 8(S)	H12T H13T	7.50 10.00	9735 620	1055-0400 c/	Key station in network
			HT4T	7.50	5970	c/	

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Appendix B (continued)

<u>City and Station Name</u>	<u>Controlled by</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Antenna</u>	<u>Power (kw)</u>	<u>Frequency (kc/s)</u>	<u>Transmission Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HI2U HI3U HI4U	20.00 50.00 20.00	6210 9485 15050	1000-0700 c/ c/	Power varied	Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79- 6 009A002700010028-2
DAJABÓN 19°04'N-71°04'W	Government	c/	HI5U HIU	c/ 10.00	3322 860	c/ c/	Key station in net work	Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79- 6 009A002700010028-2
EL SEIBO 18°02'N-69°02'W	Government	c/	HIU5	1.00	1300	c/	Detailed info of operation unknown	Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79- 6 009A002700010028-2
JIMANÍ 18°02'N-71°51'W	Government	c/	HIUE	1.00	1310	c/	Repeater station	Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79- 6 009A002700010028-2
LA ROMANA 18°22'N-68°58'W	Radio Nueva Era	c/	HIUF	5.00	1340	c/	Not yet in operation	Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79- 6 009A002700010028-2
LA ROMANA 19°03'N-70°31'W	Government	M. Martinez (T)	HIST	1.00	1380	c/	Repeater station	Approved For Release 2000/08/25 : CIA-RDP79- 6 009A002700010028-2

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Appendix B (continued)

<u>City and Station Name</u>	<u>Controlled by</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Antenna Power (kw)</u>	<u>Frequency (kc/s)</u>	<u>Transmission Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Diocesis de la Vega	Catholic Church	Santo Cerro(S)	HI8V	.50	3375	c/	Reportedly changed to 1190 kc/s with the call sign HIDV
La Voz del Camí	J.C. Pellicer	Trujillo Valdez 2(S)	HILL	.25	1400	c/	Listed in 1960 telephone book
MOCA 19°24'N-70°31'W	La Voz del Cibao	Rafael Western	c/	HILLA	.25	1490	c/
MONSEÑOR NOUEL (see BONAO)							1960 information
PUERTO PLATA 19°48'N-70°41'W	Broadcasting Tropical	L.A. Pelegrin	c/	HI ? HI9U	1.00 .25	6190 1240	1100-0400 c/
Le Voz del Atlántico	A. Badui, Jr.	Pdte. Trujillo 21(S) Barrio Mejoramiento Social(T)	HIF	1.00	1160	c/	Listed in 1960 telephone book
SALCEDO 19°22'N-70°25'W	La Voz de Quisqueya	J.A. Achecar	c/	HI2A	c/	1440	c/ 1960 information

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C=O-N(F)-P(=O)(O)C(=O)N(C)C(=O)R

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L							
Appendix B (continued)							
<u>City and Station Name</u>	<u>Controlled by</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Antenna Power (kw)</u>	<u>Frequency (kc/s)</u>	<u>Transmission Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
SAN CRISTÓBAL 18°25'N-70°06'W La Voz de Fundación	Luis Alberti	Constitución 118(S)	H11R	.20	6175	c/	Believed to be inactive
			H12R	.25	1450	1600-2400	
SAN FRANCISCO DE MACORÍS 19°18'N-70°15'W La Voz del Progreso	J.M. Reposa Peralta	Pdte. Trujillo 41(S)	HI5C HI4C	.25 1.00	4860 1250	1100-0500 c/	
SAN JUAN DE LA MAGUANA 18°48'N-71°14'W Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HI1D	1.00	1400	c/	Repeater station
SAN PEDRO DE MACORÍS 18°27'N-69°18'W Ondas Orientales	F.M. Donestorg	Sánchez 135(S)	H11J H11T	.10 .50	6025 610	1645-2400 c/	Also called La Voz del Oriente; transmission time varies
SANTIAGO 19°27'N-70°42'W La Voz Dominicana	Government	Cuesta Colorada(T)	HI6T HT7T	1.00 1.00	1360 3285	1055-0400 c/	Repeater station
Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HI1A	5.00	1270	1000-0700	Repeater station
Radio Santiago	L.F.Moscoso C.	Calle 30 de Marzo 27(S)	HI9Z HI8Z	1.00 .50	820 6307	1100-0500 c/	Also uses 6315 kc/s Inactive
			HI4F	.20	c/		

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City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Appendix B (continued)		Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Transmis. On Time (GMT)	Remarks
			Call Sign					
HI4B	A. Vanderhorst	M.Gómez 14(S)	HI4B	.50	6325	1100-0300	<u>c/</u>	Transmission time varies
		Carr. Luperón(T)	HI5B	.50		1330		
Ondas del Yaque	R.Calendario Llenas	Calle 30 de Marzo 15(S)	HI3K HI2K	.25 .25	4980 1450	1100-0400	<u>c/</u>	
HI8B	J.L. Sánchez	<u>c/</u>	HI8B	1.00	1050	1050	<u>c/</u>	
			HI9B	.50		4910		
La Voz de la Reelección	Partido Dominicano	Pdte. Trujillo(S) Cuesta Colorada(T)	HISA HISA	1.00 .75	3325 980		<u>c/</u>	Inactive
Radic Hit Musical	M.Aries	Calle 30 de Marzo(S) Marilópez(T)	HI2D HIID	1.00 .50	3385 1600	1040-0400	<u>c/</u>	

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Appendix B (continued)

FM STATIONS

Station Name	Controlled by	City	Call Sign	Frequency (mc/s)	Remarks
Radio Caribe	Government	Ciudad Trujillo d/	HI7U	105.0	
Radio Caribe	Government	Santiago	HI6U	96.0	
La Voz Dominicana	Government	Ciudad Trujillo	HI5T	100.0	
La Voz Dominicana	Government	Santiago	c/	82.5	May be inactive
Emisoras Nacionales	Frank Hatton	Ciudad Trujillo	HIZFM	98.0	Private station

d. Street addresses of FM stations are the same as those of corresponding AM stations listed above.

TV STATIONS

Station Name	Controlled by	City	Channel	Remarks
HIN-TV	H.L. Diaz and P. Bonilla F.	Ciudad Trujillo	7	Privately owned; local service only
HIT-TV	La Voz Dominicana	Ciudad Trujillo	4	Main station of the national network
HIT-TV	La Voz Dominicana	La Cumbre	9	18°47'N-70°16'W; connected with Channel 4 by microwave relay
HIT-TV	La Voz Dominicana	Santo Cerro	2	19°17'N-70°33'W; connected with Channel 9 by microwave relay

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APPENDIX C

DOMINICAN RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONSON THEDIRECCION GENERAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES (DGT), 1960

<u>City</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Antenna</u>	<u>Power</u> <u>(kw)</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>(kc/s)</u>	<u>Emission</u>
AZUA 18°27'N-70°44'W	HIK21		0.2	3192.5-5110	a/
BARAHONA 18°12'N-71°06'W	HIK20		0.2	3212.5; 5360	a/
CIUDAD TRUJILLO 18°28'N-69°54'W	HIA20 HIA21 HIA22 HIA23 HIA24 HIA25 HIA36		0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.08	3780; 5740 3240-7350 3160.5-7610 3212.5; 5360 3171.5; 5275 3192.5-5110 3750	a/ a/ a/ a/ a/ a/ b/
LA VEGA 19°13'N-70°31'W	HIO21		0.2	3171.5-5275	a/
MICHES 18°59'N-69°02'W	HIP25		0.08 0.05 0.03	2000 3750 4490; 5075	b/ b/ b/
MOCA 19°24'N-70°31'W	HIO20		0.2	3171.5	b/
MONTE CRISTI 19°52'N-71°39'W	HIC20		0.2	3160.5-7610	a/
PEPILLO SALCEDO 19°43'N-71°45'W	c/		0.1	7610	b/
PUERTO PLATA 19°48'N-70°41'W	HIP24		0.2	3160.5; 3168	a/

- a. Continuous-wave radiotelegraph (on-off keying).
 b. Amplitude-modulated radiotelephone.
 c. Information not available.

Appendix C (continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>Antenna Power (kw)</u>	<u>Frequency (kc/s)</u>	<u>Emission</u>
SABANA DE LA MAR $19^{\circ}04'N-69^{\circ}23'W$	HIF26	0.08 0.05 0.03	2000 3750 4490; 5075	b/ b/ b/
SAMANA $19^{\circ}13'N-69^{\circ}19'W$	HIF22 HIF23	0.2 0.08 0.05 0.03	3240; 3260 3750 4490; 5075 2000	a/ b/ b/ b/
SÁNCHEZ $19^{\circ}14'N-69^{\circ}36'W$	c/	0.2	3740	a/
SAN CRISTÓBAL $18^{\circ}25'N-70^{\circ}06'W$	c/	0.2	3212.5	a/
SAN FRANCISCO DE MACORIS $19^{\circ}18'N-70^{\circ}15'W$	c/	0.2	3215	a/
SAN JUAN DE LA MAGUANA $18^{\circ}48'N-71^{\circ}14'W$	HIF24	0.2	3152.0; 3110	a/
SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS $18^{\circ}27'N-69^{\circ}18'W$	HIM20	0.2	3240; 3260	a/
SANTIAGO $19^{\circ}27'N-70^{\circ}42'W$	HIS20	0.2	3765; 3615	a/
JULIA MOLINA $19^{\circ}23'N-69^{\circ}50'W$	HIQK	0.2	3165; 3615	a/

Note: Similar information on station characteristics for Bení, Constanza, Elias Piña, El Seibo, and Higüey is not available.

APPENDIX D

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GAZETTEER OF POPULATED PLACES HAVING TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Aqua Negra 18°08'N-71°37'W	Puerta del Piñal 19°33'N-69°53'W
Altamira 19°41'N-70°50'W	Boca Chica 18°27'N-69°36'W
Aniceto Martinez 18°42'N-71°44'W	Boca de Yuma 18°23'N-68°36'W
Arenoso 19°11'N-69°51'W	Cabechón 18°45'N-70°59'W
Arua 18°27'N-70°44'W	Bonac (Monseñor Nouel) 18°55'N-70°25'W
Baitos 19°19'N-70°42'W	Cabo Engaño 18°37'N-68°20'W
Balneario Rhedades 18°13'N-70°19'W	Cabo Rojo 17°55'N-71°40'W
Barahona 18°08'N-71°44'W	Cabral 18°15'N-71°13'W
Bani 18°17'N-70°20'W	Cabrera 19°38'N-69°53'W
Banica 19°05'N-71°42'W	Dajique Enriquillo 18°37'N-71°49'W
Barahona 18°12'N-71°06'W	Combita Garebitos 18°27'N-70°10'W
Batey Lechuga 18°35'N-69°03'W	Carrera de Leguas 18°48'N-71°31'W
Bayaguana 18°45'N-69°38'W	Casteruelas 19°14'N-71°30'W
Bermudez 19°32'N-70°50'W	Chambilla 19°12'N-70°01'W

Appendix II (continued)

Cayetano Germosén 19°20'N-70°29'W	El Llano 18°49'N-71°38'W
Central Ozama 18°32'N-69°47'W	El Macao 18°46'N-68°33'W
Cevicos 19°00'N-69°59'W	El Maney 19°39'N-70°49'W
Ciudad Trujillo 18°28'N-69°54'W	El Pintado 18°42'N-68°57'W
Constanza 18°55'N-70°45'W	El Rubio 19°22'N-71°05'W
Copey 19°41'N-71°41'W	El Seibo 18°46'N-69°02'W
Cotuf 19°03'N-70°09'W	Iqueriquillo 17°54'N-71°01'W
Cruce de Guayacanes 19°40'N-71°04'W	Esperanza 19°36'N-71°00'W
Cutupú 19°19'N-70°32'W	Hatabaní 18°27'N-70°38'W
Dajabón 19°34'N-71°43'W	Pantano 19°07'N-70°17'W
Duverge 18°22'N-71°31'W	Flor de Oro 18°10'N-71°42'W
El Cercado 18°04'N-71°31'W	Góspas Hernández 19°37'N-70°15'W
El Factor 19°19'N-69°51'W	Grisoli 18°27'N-70°04'W
El Guayabo 19°25'N-70°08'W	Guateque 19°47'N-71°06'W
Elias Piña 18°53'N-71°42'W	Guananico 19°43'N-70°57'W
El Limón 18°26'N-71°46'W	

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Appendix D (continued)

Guanums	Ingenio Consuelo
18°43'N-69°56'W	18°32'N-69°18'W
Guaymate	Ingenio Las Fadas
18°35'N-68°58'W	18°37'N-69°22'W
Guayubín	Ingenio Tormento
19°41'N-71°24'W	18°27'N-69°17'W
Guazunai	Ingenio Quisqueya
19°29'N-70°37'W	18°33'N-69°21'W
Guerra	Ingenio Santa Fé
18°33'N-69°42'W	18°28'N-69°16'W
Guarabo	Jaina (Haina)
19°26'N-71°12'W	18°25'N-69°53'W
Hato Mayor	Itmao (Al Norte)
18°46'N-69°15'W	19°26'N-70°24'W
Hato Nuevo	Janico
18°57'N-71°16'W	19°19'N-70°49'W
Hato Nuevo	Jerabekon
18°28'N-70°03'W	19°07'N-70°33'W
Higüey	Juaní
18°37'N-68°42'W	18°28'N-71°51'W
Hondo Valle	José Condezas
18°43'N-71°41'W	19°28'N-70°27'W
Postos	José Chulillo Vásquez
19°11'N-70°01'W	18°29'N-71°29'W
Tabect	Jenil
19°46'N-70°49'W	18°24'N-69°24'W
Ingenio Angelina	Julia Matina
18°32'N-69°19'W	19°23'N-69°50'W
Ingenio Colón	Kilómetro 61
18°28'N-69°20'W	18°45'N-70°14'W

Appendix D (continued)

La Ciénaga 18°04'N-71°06'W	Las Salinas 18°16'N-71°11'W
La Cruz 19°46'N-71°35'W	Las Terrenas 19°19'N-69°32'W
La Cumbre 19°38'N-70°49'W	La "U" 18°36'N-70°03'W
La Cumbre 18°47'N-70°16'W	La Vega 19°12'N-70°31'W
La Descubierta 18°33'N-71°44'W	La Victoria 18°35'N-69°51'W
Laguna Salada 19°40'N-71°06'W	Macey al Medio 19°26'N-70°36'W
La Isabela 19°50'N-71°03'W	Playa de Cabrera 19°26'N-71°36'W
La Romana 18°25'N-68°58'W	Los Alcazizos 18°32'N-70°01'W
Las Calkeras 18°12'N-70°31'W	Los Ameycos 18°14'N-71°04'W
Las Cadatas 19°01'N-69°15'W	Los Llanos 18°37'N-69°30'W
Las Charcas 18°27'N-70°37'W	La Perón 19°51'N-70°51'W
Las Galeras 19°17'N-69°12'W	
Las Gordas 19°27'N-69°56'W	Macasfas 18°56'N-71°52'W
Las Lajes 18°35'N-71°59'W	Madrigal 18°37'N-70°03'W
Las Matas 18°52'N-71°31'W	McImón 18°51'N-70°17'W
Las Matas de Santa Cruz 19°38'N-71°29'W	Miches 18°50'N-69°02'W

Appendix D (continued)

Moca	Pedernales
$19^{\circ}24'N-70^{\circ}31'W$	$18^{\circ}02'N-71^{\circ}44'W$
Moncion	Pedro Garcia
$19^{\circ}26'N-71^{\circ}10'W$	$19^{\circ}35'N-70^{\circ}38'W$
Monte Cristi	Pedro Sanchez
$19^{\circ}52'N-71^{\circ}39'W$	$18^{\circ}51'N-69^{\circ}05'W$
Monte Llano	Pedro Santana
$19^{\circ}45'N-70^{\circ}35'W$	$19^{\circ}06'N-71^{\circ}41'W$
Monte Plata	Peña (Tamboril)
$18^{\circ}48'N-69^{\circ}47'W$	$19^{\circ}29'N-70^{\circ}35'W$
Najayo	Papillo Salcedo (Puerto Libertador)
$18^{\circ}18'N-70^{\circ}06'W$	$19^{\circ}43'N-71^{\circ}45'W$
Neiba	Peralta
$18^{\circ}28'N-71^{\circ}25'W$	$18^{\circ}35'N-70^{\circ}46'W$
Nisibon	Piedra Blanca
$18^{\circ}53'N-68^{\circ}47'W$	$18^{\circ}50'N-70^{\circ}18'W$
Nizao	Pimentel
$18^{\circ}15'N-70^{\circ}12'W$	$19^{\circ}11'N-70^{\circ}06'W$
Oviedo	Polo
$17^{\circ}47'N-71^{\circ}22'W$	$18^{\circ}06'N-71^{\circ}16'W$
Padre Las Casas	Puerto Escondido
$18^{\circ}44'N-70^{\circ}56'W$	$18^{\circ}18'N-71^{\circ}34'W$
Palenque	Puerto Plata
$18^{\circ}14'N-70^{\circ}09'W$	$19^{\circ}45'N-70^{\circ}41'W$
Palo Alto	Puerto Portuguero
$18^{\circ}17'N-71^{\circ}09'W$	$18^{\circ}56'N-70^{\circ}41'W$
Paraiso	Puerto Viejo
$18^{\circ}00'N-71^{\circ}10'W$	$18^{\circ}37'N-71^{\circ}47'W$
Partido	Punta Juanita
$19^{\circ}30'N-71^{\circ}33'W$	$19^{\circ}51'N-71^{\circ}17'W$
	Punta Jocca
	$18^{\circ}16'N-70^{\circ}35'W$

O-O-N-Y-1-D-S-W-T-1-A-1
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Appendix D (continued)

Quinigua
19°30'N-70°46'W

Ramón Santana
18°33'N-69°11'W

Rancho Arriba
18°42'N-70°27'W

Restauración
19°18'N-71°41'W

Rincón
19°06'N-70°24'W

Río San Juan
19°36'N-70°03'W

Sebana Blanca
18°16'N-70°31'W

Sebana de la Mar
19°04'N-69°23'W

Sebana Grande de Foyú
18°57'N-69°47'W

Sebana Grande de Palenque
18°15'N-70°09'W

Sebana de Yásica
19°40'N-70°21'W

Selcedo
19°22'N-70°25'W

Sevana
19°13'N-69°19'W

Sánchez
19°14'N-69°36'W

San Criollo
18°25'N-70°06'W

San Francisco de Macorís
19°18'N-70°15'W

San Isidro
18°32'N-69°46'W

San José de las Matas
19°20'N-70°36'W

San José de Ocoa
18°33'N-70°30'W

San Juan de la Maguana
18°48'N-71°14'W

San Pedro de Macorís
18°27'N-69°18'W

San Rafael del Yuma
18°26'N-68°40'W

Santiago
18°27'N-70°42'W

Santiago Rodríguez
18°30'N-71°21'W

Cauto Cocco
19°17'N-70°33'W

Coruá
19°07'N-70°30'W

Dajaco
18°23'N-71°13'W

Doñates
18°22'N-70°21'W

Marratí
18°26'N-71°55'W

Montaña del Yuma
18°09'N-69°48'W

Appendix D (continued)

Valdesia 18°24'N-70°16'W	Villa Tepepa 19°17'N-70°25'W
Vallejuelo 18°40'N-71°20'W	Villa Prujillo 18°5'N-69°22'W
Valle Nuevo 18°46'N-70°41'W	Inguante 18°22'N-70°11'W
Valverde 19°34'N-71°05'W	Tamasé 18°46'N-70°01'W
Vicente Noble 18°23'N-71°21'W	Tábanos Areiba 19°19'N-70°35'W
Villa Altagracia 18°40'N-70°10'W	Teyas de Viejima 18°35'N-70°55'W
Villa Acaciaona 19°24'N-71°40'W	
Villa Edison 19°34'N-70°52'W	
Villa Elisa 19°41'N-71°17'W	
Villa Generalísimo 19°29'N-71°26'W	
Villa González 19°32'N-70°47'W	
Villa Isabel 19°45'N-71°27'W	
Villa Nella 18°23'N-69°54'W	
Villa Berfis 19°11'N-69°16'W	
Villa Riva 19°10'N-69°54'W	

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0001002 Dominican Republic
CIUDAD TRUJILLO
Telecommunications Facilities

- Radio Transmitter
 - Radio Studio
 - Telecommunications Office
 - Other

Scale 1:14,800

1 Kilometer

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00010028 Dominican Republic
CIUDAD TRUJILLO
Telecommunications Facilities

● Radio Transmitter
○ Radio Studio
■ Telecommunications Office
□ Other

Sole 1:63,000

0 1 Kilometer

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Legend:

- Radio Transmitter
- Radio Studio
- Telecommunications Office
- Other

1. La Voz Dominicana
2. Ministry of Public Works
3. Army Signal Corps
4. Antenna
5. Dominican Party Radio
6. Avenida San Martin
7. Compania Dominicana de Telefonos
8. Hotel Savoy
9. La Voz Domincana
10. Hotel Savoy
11. Post Office
12. Calle Arriba 45
13. Radio Station La Voz del Trujillo
Calle Abajo 30
14. Hotel Savoy & Wadsworth
Avenida Mella 31
15. Hotel Savoy & Horne
Avenida Mella 31
16. Hotel Savoy Central
Avenida Horneway 26
17. Hotel Savoy
Bella Vista
18. Hotel Savoy Intercontinental de Trujillo
Calle 30 de Marzo 13-24
19. Hotel Savoy
Radiotelephone Central
Calle Arriba 45
20. Main Post Office
Calle 2, 3, 4, 5
21. All Star Radio
Calle Arriba Mella 31
22. Hotel Savoy and Radio
Calle Arriba Mella 31

• Radio Transmitter
• Radio Studio
• Telecommunications Office
• Other

1. Radio Transmitter 17
2. Radio 112
3. Radio 112 Cineplex
• Radio 112 Transmitter
• Radio 112 Cineplex PT
22. Radio Corporation of America
23. Radio 112
24. Radio Commercial
25. Radio 112
26. Radio Deportivo Standard
• Radio 112 Studio
27. Radio 112
28. Radio 112 Studio
29. Radio 112 Transmitter 1 July 1961
30. Radio 112
31. Ministry of Coastal Station
Avenida U.S. Marine Corps
32. Radio 112
33. Radio 112 Building
Fair Grounds
• Radio 112
Balle 31 Gome 16
• Radio 112
La Voz del Trujillo Transmitter
• National VHF Transmitter
Barrio Duran Km. 1.5

* Not possible to locate
+ present
- located outside the margins
of the map

LIST OF TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Inset Map: Shows a detailed view of a specific area in Ciudad Trujillo, likely the city center or a major commercial district.

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